# EGYPT'S DESERT.

Wanderings Among the Ruins Along the Sands of the Nile.

A Look at the Interior of the Pyramids and Something About the Sixty-odd Pyramids of Egypt-Bow the Mummy of Rameses II Looks, and Gossip About the Honorable Mr. Ti. Who Lived 4,500 Years Ago-The Corn-bins of Joseph and a Word About Luxor-The Future of Egypt-How Do Lesseps Proposes to Fertilize the Sahara-Alexandria in 1890-Its Wonderful Past and Its Enropean Present-Pompey's Pillar-The Summer Palace of the Khedive, and Other Matters.

Special Correspondence NATIONAL TRIBUNE.



HE ruins of Egypt are fast passing away. The foreign rulers of the country have for generations been selling their most costly antiques, and there are now more obelisks in Rome than in Egypt. London has an obelisk, Constantinople has one and in Central Park the massive shaft which we dragged from Alexandria to New York at an expense of \$125,000 is fast succumbing to the deadly American climate. Every year four or five bundred Americans each carry away some bit of old Egypt, and the only things that are now left are those which are too big to be to be carried off on an

ocean steamer. The Pyramids are among these, and they only survive because of their immensity. If you can imagine a hay-stack covering thirteen acres of ground and running up to the hight of a 46story flat, the ceilings of each story being 10 feet from the floor below, you will get some idea of the Great Pyramid. Its base would cover three city blocks, and upon its top you could make a good-sized market-garden. It weighs more than 5,000,000 tons, and supposing that two horses can draw a ton of stone, it would take 10,000,000 horses to drag it to the sea, to say nothing of the ships that would be required to carry it away. It took ten years to make the road to carry the stones from the River Nile to it, and it took twenty years to build it. It cost as much as a trunk line of railroad, and the radishes and garlic used by the workmen while building it cost over \$1,000,000.

a mass of great stones, each as hig as a table or | signs showing the life of the Egypt of the past. a flat-topped office desk, piled regularly one on | One of the most noted of these millionaires of top of another so that they form steps on each | the time of Rameses was the Hou. Mr. Ti. He side reaching from the sands of the desert to lived just about 4,500 years ago, and his mummy the top. The whole structure is supposed to be has been lost. A good idea of him, however, solid with the exception of three small rooms | can be gotten from his tomb, which is one of on the inside, reached by a long, narrow passage- the most wonderful in Egypt. Its corridors way, so small that one has to crawl in upon | must cover several acres, and you go through



STEP PYRAMID OF SAKKARA.

his hands and knoes, pulled by half-naked Bedonius. The biggest of these rooms is only 17 feet wide and 39 feet long, or about the size of two parlors. It is as dark as pitch within them, and before you start to go in you take some matches and magnesium wire and put them in your pocket. It was in this way that I got a light inside the King's Chamber, and was enabled to examine the interior structure of the Great Pyramid. This room is walled with black granite so highly polished that you can see yourself in it, and the stones which form it are so smoothly cut that you could not put penknife between the joints. I do not know how thick the slabs of the sides and ceiling were, but I measured one and found that it was 18 feet long, and I noted that nine such granite slabs formed the roof of this chamber. This roof was about twenty feet from the floor, and the whole chamber had nothing within it but an old surcophagus of granite, the cover of which had been carried away. There was pothing in this surcoplugus, and the mummies and the treasures which it probably contained were carried off by the vandals who opened the Pyramid.

This Pyramid is the Great Pyramid. It is known as the Pyramid of Cheops, and it is said that King Cheops, who built it, made the whole nation work at it. He lived about 6,000 years ago, and his Pyramid was by no means the first Pyramid that was con-

structed. There are the ruins of sixty-odd Pyramids scattered plong the desert which borders the Mile, and there were nine Pyra mids on the plateau upon which this big Pyramid stands. As l stood on the top of it I could see, about 13 miles away, a number of smaller Pyramids on the desert near the sitof old Memphis, and the other Pyramids at my feet were by no means small. The second Pyramid was within a stone's throw of where I stood, and its mize can be appreciated by the fact that its contents would weigh 4,800,000 tons. This Pyramid has also chambers within it, and all around these; three great Pyramids! that the whole desert must have been a kind of burying ground, and that these Kings' mon-nments were only the biggest of the tomb-

cemetery.



As I sat on the Great Pyramid the past seemed to be very close to the present, and I could these great stones over the roads, and building this monument to the great King. I could see the sweat rolling down their dusky faces under the hot sun of Egypt, and I could imagine their feelings as the great pile grew,



UNDER THE DESERT.

and they thought that it would outlast the grew to 30 and have another child, and this uncertain that a great capital may be built on were made of colored glass, and there were

than those which have elapsed since the Christ-

The men who built the Pyramids were practically the same as those who exist to-day. I the high muck-a-muck of four or five thousand



years ago. He had a nose inclined to the Ro man, and his mummy as it lies in the Boulak Museum at Cairo, is quite as presentable as any thirty-day-old corpse of the present. The cheeks are a little bollow, and the eyes are sunken, but the hair is all there, and you can easily imagine that those withered lips have felt the pleasure of a kiss, and the teeth, though not so firm in their sockets, were good enough to chop up the pate de fois gras of the past. I found here a statue of a statesman made about the same time this old mummy trotted around in living flesh, which had the perfect features of Robert G. Ingersoll, and in one of the mummy cases a baby mummy lay at the foot of a common-looking mother, and I doubt not the Princess died in childbirth.

my Egyptian tour were the trips I took under the desert near Cairo, Cairo, you know, is a comparatively modern city. The great towns of four and five thousand years ago were a little farther up the Nile, and Memphis was the Capital at which these Pharaohs ruled, and it was out in the country several miles away them with a candle, going down a number of steps at the entrance. The walls give a wonderful idea of the life of ancient Egypt, Ti is shown in a hundred different attitudes. He wore a wig, and in some cases he seems to have a false beard. The pictures show him in the act of bunting, and they describe the life of the Egypt of 4,000 years ago. In one picture a man is plowing, using the same plow as is used in Egypt to-day, and in another an Egyptian woman is milking a row, while another girl holds the calf by the knees to prevent it from bothering its mother during the milking. In one picture the method of cooking in old Egypt is shown, and in another goese are stuffed to enlarge their livers just as the Germans enlarge the livers of the geese to day in order to make pate de fois gras.



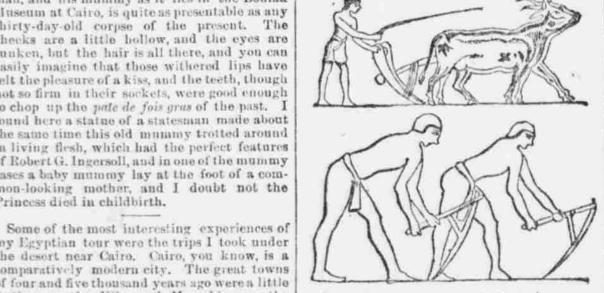
up the Nile, and there are at Luxor some of man Rameses built a great temple here, the outer wall of which was nearly two miles in length, and its hight was 70 feet. Seventy feet is as high as a big four-story house, and you may see here immense granite columns from 40 to 60 feet high. The tombs of Luxor are cut into the solid rock, and some of them run into the mountains hundreds of feet. They have dark galleries, and these galleries are covered with hieroglyphics. At Assiout I found the rocky mountains of the desert honeycombed with "tombs, and some of these balls had vast chambers cut out of their stony sides. Some of these chambers are supposed to have been the granaries of Joseph, and not a few of those near this town would hold as much corn as the average Pennsylvania bank-barn. They had holes at the top through which the corn could be thrown in, and were so made that they could be walled up at the front and the the street or into the fields near their homes, The air dries up the carcass, and there is no decomposition which causes a smell.

I found the desert far different than I had supposed it to be. My idea of a desert was a vast field of level sand of dazzling whiteness. I imagined that this sand might here and there as one could wish. I visited the palace, but be blown into heaps and that it was always imagine the people of 6,000 years ago dragging | loose and shifting. The desert along the banks of the Nile is of rocky mountains, and the most of the desert countries which I saw are made up of a rolling surface rather than of plains. The Sahara undoubtedly has its mountains and its valleys, and like Egypt, all that it requires s water to make it fertile. Egypt could be made three times its present size if there were mough water to fertilize it, and 500,000 acres were added to the best soil of Egypt by the making of the fresh-water canal. Ferdinand de Lesseps has a scheme for letting the Mediterranean in upon the desert of Sahara. It is said that the desert is a little lower than the level of the Mediterranean Sea, and that a anal dug to it would fill the bed of a vast lake with water, which by evaporation would bring rains and add almost a continent to the cultivble portion of the world.

At present the biggest part of Egypt is the Delta, but a vast portion may be added by the introduction of the waters of the Nile into a big dry lake of the desert near Cairo. An ages. This was 6,000 years ago. Six thousand | American has made the surveys and the Govyears are, however, not long. Each of us knows | ernment is becoming interested in the scheme, well 200 men. Suppose each of these 200 men | A vast portion of land about Alexandria might to live but 30 years, and their aggregate lives | be added to Egypt, if Lake Marcotis were propwill make up the 6,000 years. In other words, erly drained, and the Egypt of 1900 may be If a man at 30 should have a child, his child materially increased in size. It is by no means rather gaudily decorated. The chandeliers

the two-hundredth descendant in the line of | Soudan, and the cities of Cairo and Alexandria | are many houses in Washington which are bet- | [Written for THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE.] succession would be living to-day. His grand- grow steadily from year to year. Cairo is ter furnished and more homelike, and the father 200 times removed might have been one | nearly as big as Chicago, and Alexandria has | most curious thing to me in the whole building of the workers on this Pyramid. On the same | more people than either Washington or Cleve- | was a telephone, which looks strangely out of basis, making 33 years instead of 30 the aver- land. It has entirely recovered from the bom- place in this old land under the shadows of age life of man, it would take only 60 fathers | bardment, and you will find as fine houses | Pompey's Pillar. and sons to reach back to the day Christ was | there as in any American city of 200,000 peoborn. Each of us comes in contact with 60 | ple. I spent a week in Alexandria last Spring, lives every week, and any country congrega- and I found it more like an European city than | CATHOLICS AND THE G.A.R. tion passes through an aggregate of not greater | an Egyptian one. The Greeks were doing a great part of this business, and I was told that 20,000 Italians were among its citizens. The streets were well paved. The boulevard was crowded with fashionable carriages, and I found as good banks, stores, and hotels as we got a good photograph of Rameses II, who was | have at home. I paid \$3 a day for my room and board at the Khedivial Hotel, and was served by a French waiter in a swallow-tail coat. Alexandria has a magnificent harbor, and all the ships in the world come to its

It is one of the oldest cities in the world. Built by Alexander the Great 300 years before Christ was born, it once formed the center of civilization of the East. It had one of the grandest libraries the world has ever known, numbering in all 900,000 volumes. There are not so many books in our National Library of Congress to-day, and the only libraries which approach this number are those of the British Museum in London, and the National Library of Paris. Alexandria had great universities when we Anglo-Saxons were savages. It had learned men before Rome had attained its prominence as a literary center, and it was the resort of thousands of scholars before Christ came. Under the Cesars it was as big as Boston, and 600 years later, when it was taken by the Mahometan Khedive Omar, it had 4,000 palaces, 400 public baths, 400 places of amusement, and 12,000 gardens. At this time there were 40,000 Jews living in it, and all art, culture and learning worshiped at its shrines. It was in Alexandria that Cleopatra flirted with Ritual of the G.A.R:



From Old Egyptian Wall Paintings Antony and corrupted Cesar. It was here from the city that little Moses was planted in | that Saint Mark preached the gospel, and here the builrushes right in the center of the present | it was that Napoleon Bonaparte worked out Egyptian Capital. It was the fashion about one of the problems of his destiny. Alexandria the time of Moses and before him, for a Van- has always had a cosmopolitan population, and derbilt or a Jay Gould to erect an immense | the Italians, the Greeks, the Syrians, and the tomb during his lifetime, in which his body | Mahometans to-day crowd the English, the Still, this Pyramid, big as it is now, is only was to be placed after death. Some of these French and the Germans upon its streets. about one-balf the size it was when built. The | tombs are subterranean houses, and you walk | They take the place of the Venetians, the Jews, Turks for years carted stones from it to build | through corridor after corridor of vaults, the | the Greeks and the Romans of the past. The the city of Cairo, and it is 300 feet lower than stone walls of which are covered with hiero- future of the city will be quite as cosmopolitan, when first constructed. It is now nothing but | glyphics, and upon many of them are painted | and Alexandria will grow with Africa. When





the Suez Canal was formed it was thought that Port Said would draw from the Alexandria trade. It has not done so, and the town is bigger than ever. The Nile taps the center of Africa. The vast region which Stanley is opening up will send a great part of its commerce down through Egypt to Alexandria. The Soudan had until England let it go about 15,000,000 of commerce every year which it sent down the Nile. This must eventually come back again, and with the development of this vast region the commerce of Alexandria will increase. It is fitted to manage a great commerce. It has one of the finest harbors in the world, and Napoleon said it would make one of the greatest cities of modern times.

It shows to-day, however, but few evidences of its former grandeur. The mighty universities have vanished with time. The vast library was burned by the Mahometans, and such antiques as exist are buried under the sand. The chief monument remaining is known as Pompey's Pillar. It is a massive column of granite line feet through and 104 feet high. It consists of a shaft 67 feet long and nine feet in diameter, a solid piece of stone weighing hundreds of tons placed on a pedestal of solid granite 37 feet high. It is many times as big as the obelisk which stands in the city of New York, and one of the unexplained wonders of ancient engineering is how such an immense shaft could be raised to the top of a pedestal as high as the roof of a three story house. We have no record the most wonderful rains in the world. This of the old Egyptians having any knowledge of steam, and the engines that brought this im-



Ancient Egyptians Fattening Geese.

mighty bin could be hermetically scaled until | mense mass of granite a thousand miles down the grain was needed. The air of Egypt is so | the Nils from the quarries of Assouan and dry that there is no danger from dampness. | mounted it on its immense pedestal are un-Anything will last ten times as long under the | known and inconceivable. Such a work to-day air of the desert as in any other climate, and | with our present machinery would be a wonder these mighty ruins along the banks of the Nile | of the world. It is all the more wonderful in would have been lost by disintegration in any | that it was made before the days of steam. country. The air of Egypt is so dry and | And yet it is only one of 400 such columns that pure that the people have no besitation in | stood here and formed the colounade of the throwing a dead dog or a dead chicken out into | temple which held the great Alexandrian Library over 2,000 years ago.

The Khedive of Egypt has a palace here at Alexandria, and he comes down here with his wife and children when he wants to get a taste of sea air. His babies go around in sun-bonnets, and they are, I am told, as unconventional



WATERING THE CAMEL. found it filled with European furniture and child continue the program of life and birth, the Upper Nile, tapping the vast resources of the Brussels carpets on some of the floors. There

FRANK G. CARPENTER.

Is it not a Secret Society in the Meaning of that

Church !

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: Some time since a member of the Catholic Church, belonging to Torrence Post, No. 2, G.A.R., died, after having expressed a wish that he might be buried by the Post. We, as a Post, looked after him during his last illness and watched with his body the two nights he lay a corpse. We accompanied the body to the Catholic church, when, after the services at the church, the priest notified us that, as a body, we would be allowed to go to the entrance of the cemetery only; when we immediately returned to our hall. Many of the old boys felt that we had been insuited, and requested me to write the Bishop of this Diocese in regard to the matter, asking him if there were any rules of the Church forbidding us to bury our comrade in accordance with our ritual; which I did, and received his reply. The following is my letter to him and his reply:

KEOKUR, IOWA, March 5, 1890. BISHOP COSGROVE.

My DEAR SIR: Should a member of the Catholic Church join the Grand Army of the Republic, and express a desire that when he dies he may be buried with military honors by the G.A.R. in accordance with the Kitual of the G.A.R., is there any rule of the Church-Forbidding carrying the American flag into a

lie cemetery in a body with the American flag; 3. Forbidding the G.A.R. from burying a comrade in a Catholic cemetery in accordance with the 4. Forbidding the G.A.R. from firing a volley of musketry over the grave of the dead comrade? I ask these questions of you, not for the purpose

2. Forbidding the G.A.R. marching leto a Catho-

of objecting to the rules of your Church, but that we may be governed by your decision in regard to burlais of G.A.R. men in Catholic cemeteries in the future. GEORGE ROBERTSON. Yours, very truly,

The reply of Bishop Cosgrove: Bisnop's House, No. 630 East Seventh St., 1 DAVESPORT, IOWA, March 7, 1890.

Mr. George Robertson. DEAR SIR: In answer to yours of 5th inst. inquiring about the G.A.R. I would beg leave to say that the answer to your questions depends altogether on whether the G.A.R. is a secret society or not. If it is, of course Catholics can have nothing to do with it. If it is not, then the American flag can be carried into a Catholic cemetery by the G.A.R. parching in a body, and they can fire a volley of uskerry over the grave of the dead comrade. There is nothing to forbid these things, with this proviso. Concerning the "Rinal" part of it, I have only to say that if the forms of that ritual have anyning in them of a religious character, and thereby raking them sectarian, such essemony cannot be llowed in a Catholic cemetery, as the Church is amply provided with the ceremonies of her own rituals for such occasions. The word ritual does ot sound well in non-religious societies. Hoping this will be satisfactory, I remain, very HENRY COSGROVE, Bishop of Diocese.

Now the question arises, "Is the G.A.R. a secret society as viewed by the Catholic | the splcen all bear their share of the consenal of the 19th annual session of the National fellowing in the report of John S. Kountz, Commander-in-Chief of the G.A.R. to said body: Army of the Republic inconsistent with the most exacting personal duty or the strictest nature and workings before the proper Catholic ecclesias ical anthorities of the United States, that they might know our organization has nothing to conceal, and that our purposes are commended by all who understand them. I appointed as such committee Comrades W. S. Rosecrans, of California; M. T. McMahon, of New York, and J. C. Linehan, of New Hampshire, and have the pleasure to here present their report, as follows: WASHINGTON, D. C., March 15, 1885.

John S. Kountz, Commander-in-Chief, G.A.R., COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: As Chairman of the comnittee appointed by you to consult with the proper athorities of the Catholic Church in our country, have the honor to report that in the fulfillment of that duty I corresponded with the other members of the committee, and thereupon addressed letters to the Prinnete, the Moss Rev. Archbishop Gibbons, of Baltimore, and Archbishop Ryan, of Philadel phia, stating to them that, while we did not expect to ask any indersement or ecclesiastical approval of our Society, we were anxious to have its nature so understood that it might be known to all confessors that Catholics might lawfully and with good onscience be members thereof.

In response to their kindly suggestions I furrished surple explanations, written and printed, showing that our Association was for the noble objects of cultivating among its members the spirit of Fraternity, Charity and Loyalty, and in its nature emporary. I also conversed with other Arch ishops, Bishops and theologians, and have the pleasure to inform you that it was the opinion of every one with whom I conferred that the Society of the Grand Army of the Republic, as now organized and conducted, is not, in the ecclesiastical meaning of the phrase, "a secret society," and that Catholics may, with all good conscience, be-

I congratulate our Order that, in the opinion of uch dispassionate judges, we have builded as we stended an Association so broad, liberal and just hat it may be worthy the great Republic for which we have periled our lives, and for which so many have shed their blood. I congratulate you also or happily having undertaken the good work of ficiting these expressions of opinion, so to the honor and future welfare of our Order. W. S. ROSECHASS,

Chairman of Special Committee. The G.A.R., then, not being, in the ecclesiastical meaning of the phrase, "a secret society," and there being nothing in our ritual of a sectarian nature, the matter is fully settled for the guidance of G.A.R. Posts in the future. -George Robertson, 6th Iowa Band, Torrence Post, No. 2, Keokuk, Iowa.

IMPORTANT TO ALL.

There is no doubt that some general pension bill will pass Congress very soon. It is impossible to predict just what it will provide, but it will, beyond question, add a large number of persons to the pension-roll whose cases have not been covered by existing laws. Indeed, during the present week the Senate has already passed the Davis

When any new law shall be enacted, the Pension Office will be crowded with extra work, and it is important to get your claim

Every veteran, veteran's widow, and veteran's orphan, who has not been allowed a pension, should write me at once answering the following questions:

1. Name and address in full.

2. Name of the soldier. 3. Company and regiment.

4. When enlisted.

5. When discharged.

6. Cause of discharge. 7. Did soldier ever apply for pension?

Give number of claim.)

8. If so, for what disability? 9. Was claim rejected, or is it pending?

10. Date of birth, (Month and year.) If the soldier be dead, in addition to the foregoing questions, answer the following:

11. Relationship of inquirer to the soldier. 12. If widow of soldier, give her age. Answers should be sent at once, because a bill may pass Congress and go to the

President any day. The information sent in will be carefully examined, proper action will be taken at once, and delay in necessary preliminaries will be thus saved without cost to the

applicant. No charge is made for services unless successful, and then only the fee allowed by law will be collected. Answer by return mail. Address,

GEORGE E. LEMON. Attorney-at-Law, Washington, D. C.

For Old and Young.

BY FELIX L. OSWALD, M. D., Author of "Physical Education"; "Household Remedies"; "The Bible of Nature," etc.

CHAPTER LXIV.

DISEASES OF OLD AGE-(continued.) One of the disorders to which aged individuals of the civilized nations are specially liable is constipation of the bowels. Sedentary habits are undoubtedly one chief cause of the complaint, for even children employed in factory work are subject to the same trouble. Lack ther, That all invalid pensioners now on the pen- same are hereby, repealed. of fluid elements in daily diet is another cause; but the affliction can often be traced to a much less suspected origin, viz., the long-continued abuse of drugs-a very frequent mistake in this | day of March, 1561, shall be entitled to receive such age of patent nostrums.

DELUSIVE DRUGS. The habit of swallowing "dinner-pills" and receiving pensions under existing laws, or whose claims are pending in the Pension Office, or before drams of alcoholic "bowel-regulators," or vegetable cathartics, causes the most obstinate forms of bowel obstructions modern physicians have to deal with.

"How can laxative medicines possibly tend o constipate a person?" drug-ridden patients have often asked me; "it seems as hard to believe as that opiates could cause sleepless-

In the long run opium has that very effect. The first few doses of a powerful narcotic cause | shall hereafter die, leaving a widow, such widow drowsiness, or a trance-like sleep, but the nerv- | shall be placed upon the pension-roll, upon her ousness developed by a frequent repetition of such experiments makes slumber more and more fitful, and at last is apt to prevent sleep altogether. De Quincy and other habitual opium-eaters were subject to periods of the most | take effect from the date of death of the husbands distressing sleeplessness, defying all remedies, and sometimes continuing for week after week, till the patient was on the verge of a brain fever. In the same way laxative drugs at first | under this act. stimulate, and by and by obstruct the bowels. Their frequent use weakens the functional vigor of the digestive organs, and thus becomes a direct cause of their habitual torpor. The idea that relief could be enforced by increased doses | ment to the Constitution of the United States. of the wonted drug only aggravates the trouble. The organism not only becomes more and more dependent upon the aid of artificial stimulants, but gets lethargized to the degree of neglecting the work of the digestive apparatus for days | Pension Bureau, to adjudicate all claims arising | his eyes and gathering himself together ready and weeks; uny, the records of Bellevne Hos- under the provisions of this act within two years | to march." pital, New York, mention the case of a man who had no movement of the bowels for two months. A portion of the excrementitious matter was eliminated with the urine, another in the process of perspiration and respiration, but a good deal of it accumulated in the lower bowels, which at last were made to act by means of a dose of catharties strong enough to almost exhaust the vitality of the patient, for he lost 40 pounds in the course of three weeks.

Disorders of that sort often lead to very seri-

ous complications. The liver, the kidneys, and

Church?" In order to ascertain this the opin- quences, and the function of the abdominal ions of the highest officers of the Catholic | blood-vessels becomes obstructed in its com-Church in the United States should be con- munication with the veins of the lower exclusive. I find on pages 31 and 32 of the Jour- tremities. Hence the fact that the victims of chronic constipation (old persons especially) Eucampment, Grand Army of the Republic, so often complain of coldness and numbness in held at Portland, Me., June 24 and 25, 1885, the the legs and feet. Absorption of the decomposing accumulations into the blood causes seadaches, and that mental depression which Knowing that there is nothing in the Grand | likewise forms an almost constant symptom of congested bowels, "Is life worth living?"-'depends upon the condition of the liver," says religion, I deemed it for the interest of the a humorous writer, and constipation is, indeed, Order to appoint a special committee to lay its | apt to conjure up waking nightmares as ugly as those of a blue-devil-ridden drunkard. Dr. Priessnitz, of hydropathic fame, claims that his methods of water-cure gave almost immediate relief in all but the most obstinate cases of constipation, and that in the course of three weeks he effected the complete restoration of hundreds of patients, some of whom had tried all other remedies in vain. Refrigeration is undoubtedly one of the best specifics for the cure of torpid bowels, and, happily, proves effective in forms less repugnant to the average patient than a series of cold shower-baths. Spongebaths and air-baths (exposure in a state of undress to the air of a cool bedroom), and even a temporary reduction in the amount of bedclothing will generally lead to the same result. In the course of his experiments on the cause of catarris, a medical friend of mine deliberately tried to "catch cold" by sitting at nights in a cold room, after divesting himself even of his undergarments, but without the anticipated success. "I could not 'catch' as much as a short cough in that way," says he in the record of his experiment, "though I tried again and again, and twice in more than usually cold and stormy weather. Chills which seemed to reach the very marrow of my bones had not the slightest appreciable effect on my lungs, and I became thoroughly convinced that catarrhs are caused either by impure air or by disease germs filling the atmosphere now and then like the contagious principle of epidemic diseases. At all events, 'colds' have nothing to do with the influence of a low temperature, and thus far my experiment would have led to rather negative results if I had not incidentally noticed that my soirces in the draft of my bedroom window invariably appeared to react on my howels. Cold drafts affected me like laxative drugs, and generally quite as promptly, though without any disagreeable after-effects. Ever since I have managed to relieve contipation in that simple and inexpensive manner, which I have often recommended to patients evincing a pardonable repugnance to the use of drugs. Experimenters need not go to any disressing length in trying my plan; in ordinry cases it will answer their purpose to sit up in ed, with the blankets off, for a few minutes, or

> longer than usual after getting up in a unwarmed bedroom the next morning." For similar reasons, constipations are more frequent in Summer than in Winter, Warm weather has an astringent effect on the digestve organs (though sultry heat occasionally auses the opposite disorder), but Nature gives is a hint on the best method of counteracting that tendency by providing us in Summer with abundant material of a refrigerating diet. The mits of the tropics are often several degrees cooler than the surrounding atmosphere, and perfectly ripe fruits and berries have a marvelous effect, if eaten quite fresh, in relieving the stricture of conjestive bowels. A Florida physician of supreme faith in dietetic remedies, once gave me the following formula for the nonmedicinal cure of constipution: "An orange, eaten before breakfast, and followed, an hour after by a glass of cold skim-milk, sweetened to suit the taste." On most people, in an ordinary state of digestive vigor, that prescription would be apt to act too promptly, but when the bowels have for weeks been in a torpid condition, its effect is not likely to be felt before the end of the day. In Winter, and where fruit cannot be readily procured, baked soiled prunes sweetened with molasses, will prove an effective substitute.

walk about in shirt sleeves a few minutes

The circumstance that "a patient is liable to become a slave to his drug," is not apt to lead to any alarming consequences in such cases. I know old men who, after years of dietetic rontine habits, have become unable to dispense with their daily dose of beans and graham bread; but the harvests of Yankeeland insure a cheap and abundant supply of that remedy, which, moreover, stimulates without irritating the bowels, and can be used for a lifetime without requiring any considerable increase in the quantity of the prescription.

[To be continued.]

Has your pension claim been rejected? If o, please read article headed LOST on page 10. The Image of Papa, [Beilage.]

Nurse (showing new baby to proud father)-How like his pa, Herr Baron! Your very Barou-You think so? Nurse-No hair, no teeth-just the picture of

From a Different Standpoint.

[Light.]

Teacher-How many legs has a sheep, Bobby Robby Cleaver (the butcher's son)-Do you mean a dead sheep or a live sheep? Teacher-Why, you stupid boy, what differmee does that make? Robby Cleaver-Well, a live sheep has four

If each subscriber to THE NATIONAL TEIBUNE will charge himself with getting one new subscriber the circulation of the paper will be doubled at once, and with little trouble. Let each subscriber try it.

egs; but a dead sheep has two legs and two

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE PENSION

BILL. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension-roll, upon application therefore, the names of the surviving honorably-discharged officers and enlisted men of the military and naval services of the United States who actually served finety (90) days, or more, subsequent to the 4th day of March, 1861, and prior to the 21st day of December, 1867.

Sec. 2. That pensions under section one of this act shall be at the rate per month of one cent for each day's service rendered; and payable only rom and after the passage of this act, for and durng the natural lives of the persons entitled thereo: Provided, however, That in each and every case there the service so rendered was less than eight hundred (800) days, the pension shall be at the rate herein established for a service of eight hundred (890) days, to wit, eight dollars (\$8): Provided fursion-roll, or who may herenfter be placed on the pension-roll by reason of a disability or disabilities which originated in the line of duty in the military or naval service of the United States since the 4th ncrease of pension as may be found due them under section one of this act.

See, 3. That all invalid pensioners who are now Congress, may, by application to the Commissioner of Pensions, in such form as he may prescribe, receive the benefits of this act; and nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to prevent any pensioner thereunder from prosecuting his claim and receiving his pension under any other general or special act, at his election, at any time.

Sec. 4. That if any honorably-discharged officer or enlisted man of the military or naval service of the United States, who served during the period specified in section one of this act, has died, or application, at the rate of tweive dollars [312] per month: Provided, That said widow was married to the deceased officer, or enlisted man, prior to the passage of this act. And provided further. That all pensions granted to widows under this act shall of such widows respectively, but not dating from any date prior to the passage of this act.

Sec. 5. That rank in the service of any officer or enlisted man shall not be considered in applications Sec. 6. That section 4716 of the Revised Statutes a hereby repealed so far as the same relates to this this act shall not apply to those persons under the political disabilities imposed by the 14th Amend-

such increased force, not exceeding one thousand (1,000) clerks, as may, in his discretion, be deemed necessary, additional to those now employed in the

from the date of the passage thereof. And be it further enucled, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to employ such increased force, not exceeding five hundred (500) clerks, as may be necessary, in the office of the Adjutant-General, United States Army, o dispose of the increased work consequent upon the passage of this act. And be it further macted, That the several United States Pension Agencies be authorized to increase their clerical force, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, to an extent necessary to promptly dispose of the increased work consequent upon the assage of this act, not to exceed twelve (12) at each gency, and whose salaries shall be paid out of the

noneys to be appropriated by this act. Sec. 8. That so much as may be necessary to pay pensions provided for in this act, and to pay for the increased clerical force in the offices of the Commissioner of Pensions, the Adjutant-General, and the United States Pension Agents hereinbefore authorized to be employed, be, and the same is hereby, appropriated out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated. Sec. 9. That all laws or parts of laws which con-flict with the provisions of this act shall be, and the

> The Magic Word "Forward," [Youth's Companion.]

Comparatively few persons in ordinary life have ever been thoroughly sleepy; so sleepy, for instance, that they could drop off, as the common saying is, while pistol-shots were being fired all about them. Old soldiers, however, know only too well what such a state of exhaustion is like.

"During the latter part of this day's experience," writes a Massachusetts soldier, describ ing a forced march in North Carolina, "many became so tired that they slept while standing in the road during the numerous little halts when we were cautiously advancing, and when softly the order "Forward" was given, they would topple like tenpins before they could recover themselves.

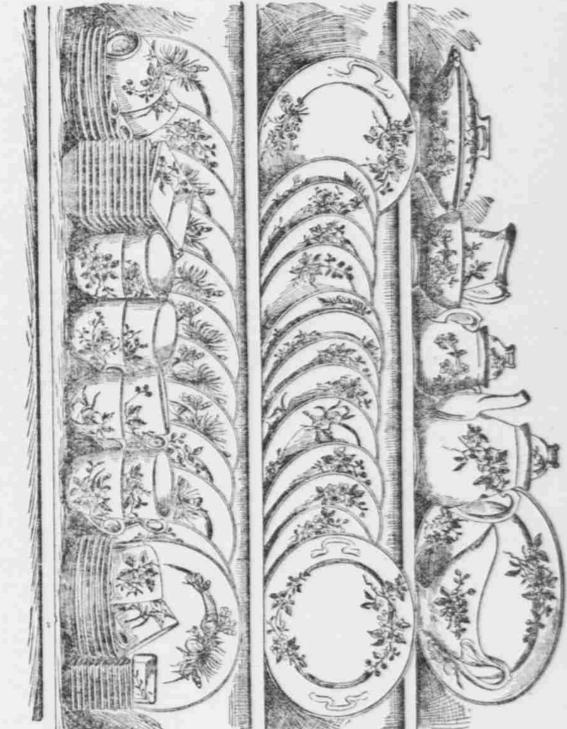
"Whenever we were permitted to lie down, in spite of the roar of cannon, the rattle of musketry and bursting shells, the majority would be asleep in an instant, only to be awakened by that recurring 'Forward?' which seemed to be the only sound that reached

their comprehension. "On the Goldsboro march a soldier, sleeping, thoroughly tired out, with his feet to the burning stump of a tree for warmth, rolled over upon it and set his clothing on fire. Two or act or to pensions under this act: Provided, That | three of his comrades seized him and shook him vigorously, shouting themselves hoarse in trying to awake him and warn him of his dan-Sec. 7. That the Secretary of the Interior be, and | ger, but he rolled like a dummy in their hands he is hereby, authorized and directed to employ | and slept on undistarbed till some one mischievously uttered the command 'Forward!' when he was on his feet in an instant, rubbing

# I HE NATIONAL TRIBUNE

Dinner and Tea Set Combined.

# A CHAMBER SET SAME STYLE.



During the past year we have sold hundreds of sets of our pecially-made American Chins, having contracted for them at an enormous discount at the largest pottery in America. We have now ar-

ranged for the coming year to better still. In the struggle for the American market with the and England, our manufacturers have reduced the cost of production to the lowest notes and maintain wages. Profits are down to almost nothing. Being able, therefore, to make a larger contract than any dealer in the country, we have secured the ware at a lower price, and our patrons get the benefit of the

Our offer last year year was a Tea set. We are able now to make it a

## DINNER AND TEA SET COMBINED.

at almost as low a price. For the country, where square meals three times a day are the custom, it was found that this set would meet the wants of the greatest number. Our China is highly ornamental, being decorated in three colors, with a design of fruits and flowers in addition to which there is a gold band about the edge, as shown in the cut above, which is made from a photograph of a set of the China we offer This beautiful set comprises 12 breakfast plates, 12 tea plates, 12 cups, 12 saucers, 12 fruit saucers, 12 individual butter plates, two cake plates, one teapot and cover, one sugar howl and cover, one creamer, one slop bowl, one large meat platter, one large and stylish gravy-boat and one large vegetable dish and cover, in all 84 PIECES, making a complete dinner or tea set for any table.

# HOW TO SECURE IT.

We will send this splendid china tea set to any address in the United States as a Premium for a Club of only 15 subscribers for one year and \$1.50 additional, or for a club of only 20 subscribers for one year and \$2.85 in money additional; or we will sell it outright for \$8.25. We prefer the Club.

The China will be carefully boxed and shipped by express of freight, the receiver to pay charges of beans or peas with brown bread, or a stew of transportation. Fast freight takes a little more time than express, but it is preferable, unless the goods are needed in special haste, because the charges are very much lower by freight, and in fact, exc very distant points, amounts to but a trifle.

### A DECORATED CHAMBER SET.

It will be observed that the illustration below shows a splendid chamber set of the same style of ware It comprises a wash bowl, large pitcher, small pitcher, chamber and cover, scap dish, cover and drainer, mug and brush vase.

These pieces are colored and decorated like the dinner set described above, and will be shipped to any address in the United States as a premium for a club of only 10 subscribers and \$3.50 added. For sale for \$7.50, receiver to pay freight,



#@ It will be observed fur ther that a large slop jur is also shown in the illustration with the chamber set. It does not come with the set unless spe ially ordered. Some want the ar with the set, and others do

If this large jar is wanted, the chamber set, including it, will cost \$10.50, or will be sent for a Club of 20 subscribers and \$5 additional, or for a Club of only 10 subscribers and \$7 added money.

It will be safely packed and shipped like the others, receiver to pay cost of transportation.

No such opportunity has ever before been offered to young housekeepers who are starting out to \$8.

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, Washington, D. C.